

**ABSTRACT--“HYPONATREMIA AS AN INDEPENDENT PREDICTOR OF
IN HOSPITAL MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH SPONTANEOUS
INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE”.**

BACKGROUND

To investigate the prevalence of hyponatremia, its associations with clinical characteristics, its influence on mortality and functional outcome in patients with spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a cross sectional study of 100 cases managed for Spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage in the medical ward of Coimbatore Medical College Hospital. All the test done with due permission from the Institutional Ethical Committee and informed consent from the subjects.

RESULTS

In this study, we found that there is significant association between hyponatremia at admission and in hospital mortality rate among patients presenting with spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage.

There is also significant association between following parameters with hyponatremia and mortality outcome in ICH patients.

Blood Pressure, serum Osmolality, Urine Osmolality, Urinary Sodium Excretion.

CONCLUSION

Hyponatremia is the most common electrolyte abnormality seen among the ICH patients.

As seen with other conditions, hyponatremia in ICH patients has deleterious effect on the outcome and prognosis of the patient. ICH patients presenting with hyponatremia had greater incidence of in hospital mortality compared to ICH patients presenting with normal serum sodium level.

KEYWORDS

Hyponatremia, Serum sodium, Spontaneous Intracerebral Hemorrhage, seizures, osmolality.